# Does BEAM Really Matter to Construction Waste Management? What Big Data Does and Does Not Tell

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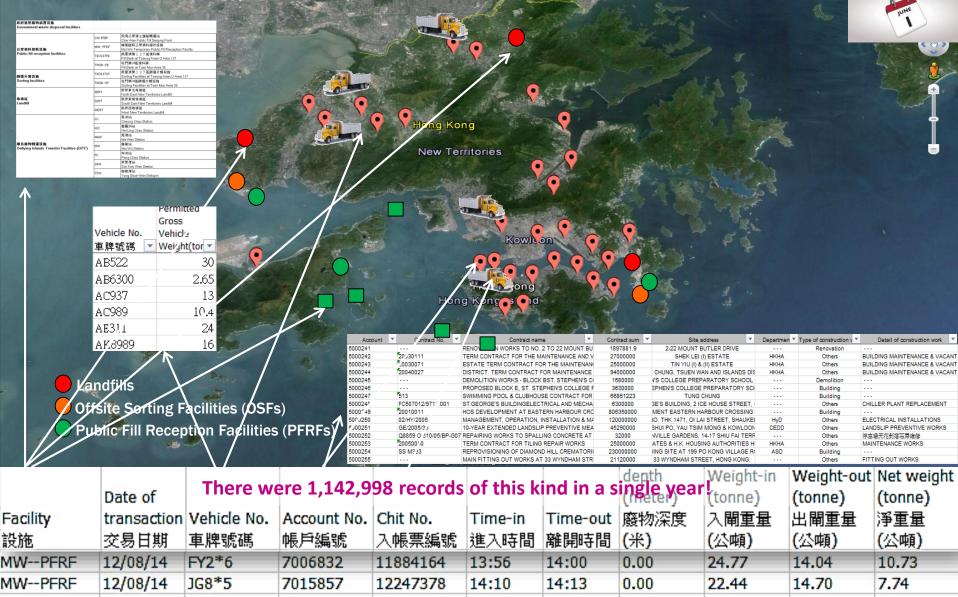
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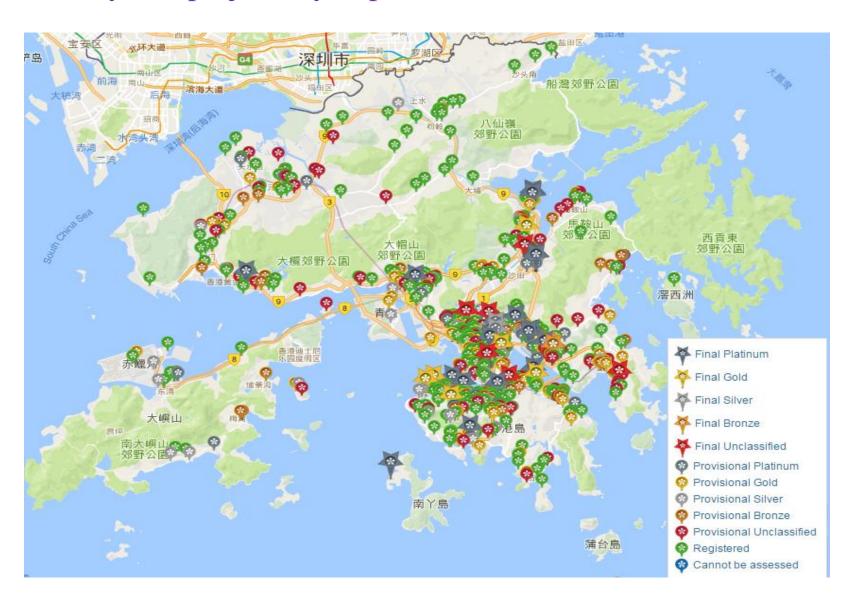




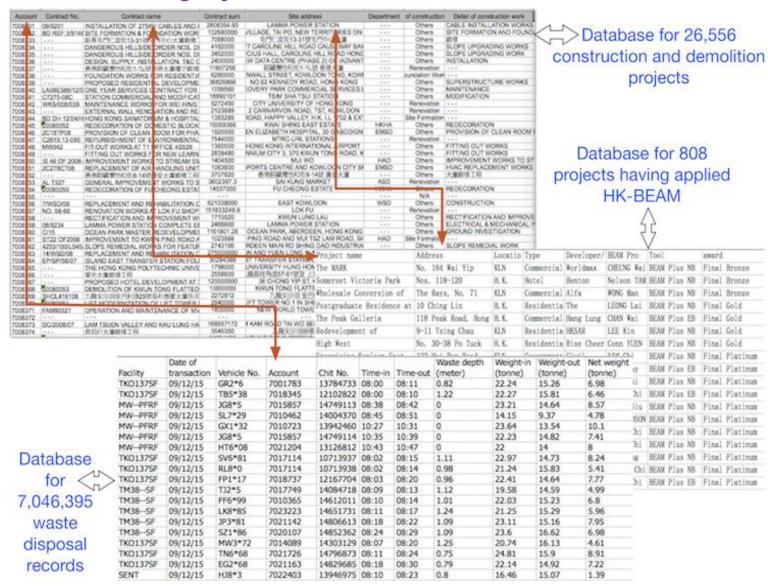


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## BEAM Plus cases in Hong Kong Totally 808 projects by Sep 2015



# Linking the databases of C&D waste management and BEAM Plus projects



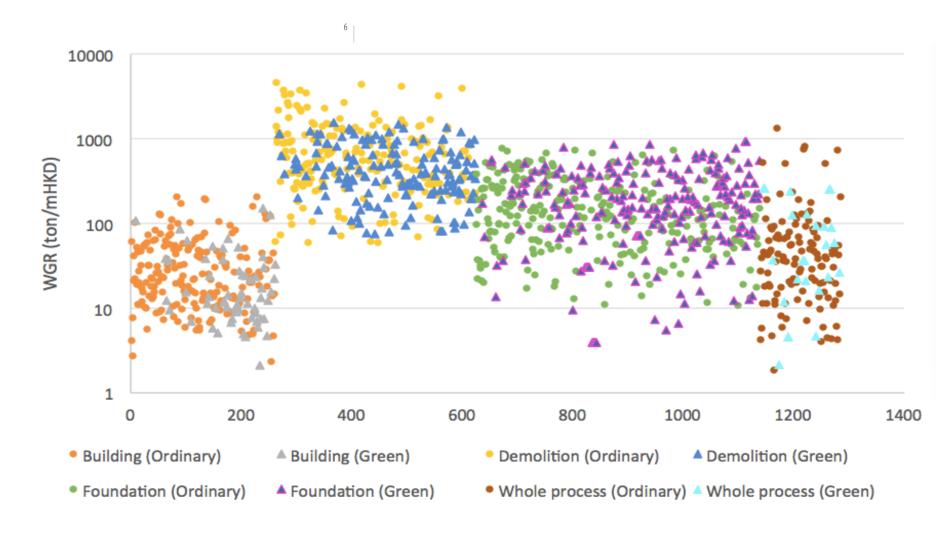
### Proxy of construction waste management performances

Waste generation rate (WGR) for a construction work i

$$WGR_i = (WG_{i1} + WG_{i2} + WG_{i3} + ..... + WG_{ij})/CS_i$$

- Where the sum of  $WG_{ij}$  represent the waste generation of construction work i and  $CS_i$  is the contract sum of work i. In Hong Kong, construction waste is divided into two categories: (a) inert CW and (b) non-inert CW that could be generated any stage of a project including demolition, foundation, and building works. The WGR formula is thus applied to computing six groups of WGRs, i.e., inert CW and non-inert CW for each type of construction work.
- References of using the WGR: Lu et al. (2015 and 2016)

# Identifying factors affecting waste generation and their interrelations



## Comparing the WGRs between BEAM-driven and ordinary

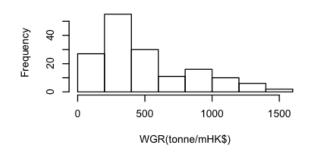
### construction works

## Profiles of the construction works

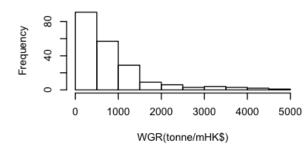
Construction type	BEAM-driven	Ordinary
Demolition	158	205
Foundation	238	276
Building	61	200
Whole process	26	120

Previous studies have discovered that the WGRs at project level follow a positively skewed distribution, and therefore median instead of mean used to present the WGR value (i.e. waste management performance) (e.g. Lu et al., 2015 and Lu et al., 2016a). This is further evident in this study after plotting the histograms of the identified groups.

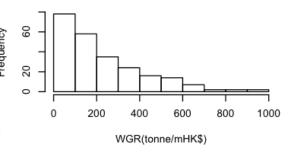
#### **BEAM-driven demolition works**



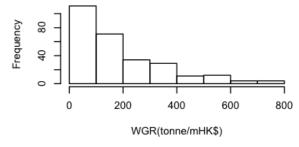
#### Ordinary demolition works



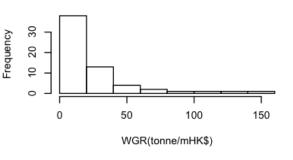
#### **BEAM-driven foundation works**



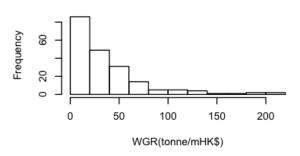
#### Ordinary foundation works



#### BEAM-driven building works



#### Ordinary building works



# Comparing the WGRs between BEAM-driven and ordinary construction works

Mood's median test results: BEAM-driven and ordinary construction works compared

Construction type	BEAM-driven (ton/mHKD)	Ordinary (ton/mHKD)	<i>p</i> -value	Difference (ton/mHKD)	Difference significance
Demolition	385.43	605.65	0.005	220.22	Yes
Foundation	170.65	127.541	0.066	-43.11	No
Building	13.25	22.99	0.288	9.74	No
Whole process	36.98	40.08	0.296	3.1	No

### **Discussions**

#### Weighting of the items aiming for CWM in HK-BEAM

		Attainable	Attainable	Attainable		
Items		credits	bonus	overall grade		
Site Aspects (SA)						
	Landscaping and Planters (using previous					
SA7	materials)	1		1.14%		
Material Aspects (MA)						
MA P1	Timber Used for Temporary Works	Required				
	Construction/Demolition Waste Management					
MA P3	Plan	Required				
MA P4	Waste Recycle Facilities	Required				
MA1	Building reuse	2	1	1.09%		
MA2	Modular and Standardised design	1		0.36%		
MA3	Prefabrication	2		0.73%		
MA4	Adaptability and Deconstruction	3		1.09%		
MA 6	Sustainable Forest Products	1		0.36%		
MA10	Demolition Waste Reduction	2		0.73%		
MA11	Construction Waste Reduction	2		0.73%		

the attainable credits and bonus by meeting these items account for 6.23% of overall credits: 4.05% for demolition and 2.18% for construction. Attainable points for achieving CWM-related items in some globally recognized GBRSs comprise 10% in LEED, 8.16% in BREEAM, 11.5% in Green Globes, 11.84% in Evaluation Standard for Green Building, and 8% in Green Building Index (Wu et al., 2016).

### Conclusions

- BEAM Plus barely affects the C&D waste minimization in Hong Kong
- The reasons might be (1) low attainable credits in BEAM Plus; (2) it needs much more efforts to achieve C&D waste minimization than other aspects, such as building a shelter for bicycle.